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Letter dated 29 July 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Kenya, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-51702 (E) 050902

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Annex

Note verbale dated 24 July 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and, with reference to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001), has the honour to submit the report on measures taken by the Republic of Kenya towards the implementation of the resolution (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Report of the Republic of Kenya submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001)

The position of Kenya on the fight against terrorism has been well elaborated in its Statements during the General Debate of the 56th Session of the UN General Assembly. As a country, Kenya has herself suffered the direct impact of terrorism having been a victim as recently as August 1998. Kenya has on many occasions condemned in the strongest terms the acts of terrorism in all their manifestations and called for intensified and comprehensive international cooperation in the fight against the scourge.

In the aftermath of the 11th September 2001 attacks, Kenya expressed its unequivocal solidarity with the United States of America and generously offered to join in any efforts aimed at bringing to justice the perpetrators of these attacks. Kenya has in subsequent months committed herself to facilitating international efforts in this respect and is currently assisting in ensuring the success of the on-going operation, "Enduring Freedom".

The adoption of the Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) which constitutes a comprehensive attempt to fight terrorism globally is a welcome move for Kenya.

Legislative Measures

After September 2001, the Government of Kenya realised that the existing domestic legislative framework was inadequate to effectively deal with the multifaceted aspects of terrorism. The current provisions of anti-money laundering legislation, for example, were limited. The government has therefore initiated intensive measures to enhance the existing penal legislation in order to deal with all the aspects of terrorism.

In addition, administrative measures have been put in place by the Central Bank of Kenya to deal with the identification, tracing and freezing of financial assets belonging to persons identified with terrorist activities. In this respect the Central Bank of Kenya has issued instructions to Banks in Kenya to trace and freeze financial assets of organisations and persons so identified.

International Efforts

Kenya fully supports all efforts by the international community aimed at combating terrorism.

In this respect, Kenya has finalised the ratification process regarding the following international conventions covering directly or indirectly the subject of terrorism:

(i) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, Tokyo 1963

(ii) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, The Hague 1970

(iii) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of Civil Aviation, Montreal 1971

(iv) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979

(v) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation), Montreal 1988

(vi) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the safety of Maritime Navigation, Rome 1988

(vii) Convention on the Physical Protection Of Nuclear Material, Vienna 1980

(viii) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, Rome 1988

(ix) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of Detection, Montreal 1991

(x) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, New York 1997

(ix) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, New York 1999.

Kenya has also ratified the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2001.

Conclusion

The Government of Kenya is committed to joining forces with all governments at the bilateral level and recognises the significance of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) in enhancing the existing efforts in the fight against terrorism.

The Resolution provides an important forum for cooperation and coordination of the efforts of the members of the international community. The Government of Kenya believes that early and full implementation of the Resolution is important. In line with this objective, Kenya intends to maintain close links with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and stands ready to provide any further constructive contribution and support.